Ra[illegible] buys you a Rowat End Cycle plete. Stry recommended WE[illegible]GTON CY[illegible] Co. Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

L. V. NO. 2. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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Date of
departure.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Kobe | Puket |
| Batavia | Lahore | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Lucknow | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Mandalay | Seremban |
| Canton | Moradabad | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Nagpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | Penang | Surabaya |
| Delhi | Rawal Pindi | Taiping (F.M.S.) |
| Haiphong | Shanghai | Tavoy |
| Hankow | Singapore | Tientsin |
| | Zeila | Yokohama |
| | Kuala Lumpur | |
| | Madras | |
| | Manila | |
| | Medan | |
| | New York | |
| | Peking | |

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,50
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £650,00

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumper |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | " (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received o terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Ban undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE O COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,00
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... $19,500,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,00

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| oy | Johore | Saigon |
| ngkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| avia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| cutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| ton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| mbo | Manila | Tientsin |
| chow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| kow | New York | Vladivostock. |
| bin | Peking | Yloilo |
| gkew | Penang | Yokohama |
| | Rangoon | |

URRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes wed half-yearly on daily balances o 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent unum provided the sum accrued amount s 5.

XED DEPOSITS received for varyin ds on terms which may be learnt on ation.

ETS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR ED on the principal commercial centre World.

ERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE undertaken.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at rates of interest whic can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Fully Subscribed ..... | 10,00,000 |
| Capital Paid Up ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Invested Funds Over ..... | 30,00,000 |

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER.
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

*Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,* Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 517

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

*JUST RBCEIVED*

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2.30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY REICHMANN & CO. (BERLIN), KODAK'S FOLDING AUTOMATIC CAMERA, ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCK, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF B. SIMMOND, ESQ., OF B. I. S. N. CO., LTD.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Block No. 58, at 3rd floor Watson Annexe Hotel near the Yacht Club at Apollo Bunder, the household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, double meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, mirrored sideboard, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, rich door curtains, Indian hand carved old pier tables, glass door book cases, sweet-toned solid iron framed Rosewood grand cottage piano by Reichmann and Co., (Berlin) Koddak's folding automatic camera, iron and brass single and double beds, English marble clock, ice box with refrigerator, carpets, Primus No. 4, glassware, plateware, etc.

The property of B. Simmond, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

The above is on view.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Dock.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, where the Salvige is removed for sale.

About 2,000 Full pressed bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5, Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian, Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. STEPHENS AND CO., VETERINARY SURGEONS, OPPOSITE THE ALLBLESS BAUG, AT CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1919, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed properties on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate, at Charni Road in Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, with the messuages and buildings standings thereon, admeasuring 1,788 1/3 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the Ort of Panjrapole Charity, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the Oart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker, and on the South by the moiety of the Oart of Gopinath Damaji and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. 1542, Old Survey No. 137, and New Survey No. 8042, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 1175 and Street No. 1, which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December, 1864 and made between Bhikhaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Baboji Naranji and Bajoobai, his wife, of the other par for a term of 99 years from the 8th day of December, 1864, (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Churney Road in Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the buildings and messuages standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards, be the same little more or less and included in the New Revenue Survey of 1784, and 1870, under No. 8041 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Jamandhas Wassoodev and partly by the property thirdly hereinafter described on the South by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of the said Soondrabai.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the south side of Churney Road, aforesaid, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards, be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46 and included in the New Survey of 1869 and 1870 under No. 8040 and bounded on the North by Churney Road, on the South by the property secondly hereinbefore described, on the West by the property of Awabai, and on the East by the property of Soondrabai.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land, admeasuring 5,147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot o land known as Girgaon "Gaewady") and situate at Girgaon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Panjropole Institution, on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee, partly by the property of Ramnath Dadaji and partly by the property of Rughnathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephens stables, on the North by the property of Shreefabibi, wife of Mahomed Esmail and on the South by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukhanawalla, standing in the books of the Municipality under Wards Nos. 145 (1/2) and 146 (1 A) and Street Nos. 12 and 12 A, and 13 A, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8850 and Pension Tax Nos. 53—152, which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of July, 1836 and made between Nowroji and Manockjal Ataaram, the then Secretaries of an Institution in Bombay known as the Pinjarapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from 1st day of January 1850 (with an option of renewal for another 50 years) at the monthly rent of Rs. 250.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, and private offers, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their Office, at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S "FIAT" MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Abraham Ezekiel Joshua Abraham, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following motor car:—

1. "Fiat" motor car 12 H.-P., 4-cylinder Cabriolet body, 4 seater, about 6 years in use, in perfect running order, No. 2260.

The car can be inspected at Wellington Mews Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1919.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.—(*Continued.*)

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.

23, Churchgate Street.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MUNICIPALITIES AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF DUBBER STONE, TILES, CONCRETE, ETC., ETC.

Sale on THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon (near Police Station), Dockyard Road, in the compound of a hill of Seth Duwarkadas Gordhandas:—

Such as Dubber stone, tiles, concrete, wooden door window, bamboo, old motor tyres, iron pipes, ranges, tank, urther pipes, bullock cart, etc., etc.

A gentleman's property also will be sold by Auction:—

Riding mare, baba pony's saddle, carbide lamps, motor horn, battery fan.

One lot of electric battery, etc.

Property on view.

Goods must be removed in 8 days.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY

FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.

With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.

Address:—

J. J. SHAW (b)
KHETWADI, BOMBAY.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

*ADVERTISEMENTS.*

*"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—*

*Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

***Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.***

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGER,*
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

*SUBSCRIPTION.*

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

**DAILY EDITION.**

| | LOCAL | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 30-0 | Rs. 35-0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 16-0 | ,, 18-0 |
| Quarterly ..... | ,, 8-0 | ,, 9-0 |
| Monthly ..... | ,, 3-0 | ,, 3-8 |
| Single Copy ..... | TWO Annas. | |

**SUNDAY EDITION.**

| | LOCAL | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 5-0 | Rs. 6-0 |
| Single Copy ..... | TWO Annas. | |

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BIHAR-BLANKETS—Special quality (best Blankets) at Rs. 10; First class size 8 by 6 feet Rs. 7; Second class 7½ by 5 feet Rs. 4-8; Medium 7 by 4½ feet Rs. 3-3; for sample full size by V.P.P. J. N. BURMAN & CO., Jamhor (Gaya). 11

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

TALPADE'S STUDENTS' FRIEND—Questions, Answers, References, on Enoch Arden, Tale of Two Cities. Matric 1919 texts. Price Eight Annas, BOOKSELLERS, Bombay. 3819

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years' standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square P. O. Calcutta. 54.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION REVISION CLASS, English, Mathematics, Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Cowasjee Patel Tank, Bombay 4, Girls admitted. 3818

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK with fair knowledge of accounts for Karjat, free quarters, pay Rs. 35—40. Apply to Box. No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, also a SALESMAN on Rs. 40—5—60, those experienced in wine and provision business, need only apply with copies of previous service certificates, to the MANAGER RLY. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD., Bhusawal. 22

WANTED, by a first class Indian firm at Karachi, a well experienced and energetic man, well acquainted with routine of export trade in all kinds of Indian products. Salary according to qualifications. Good prospects to a really competent man. Only those thoroughly conversant with the line need apply to Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3826

WANTED—A competent FITTER, having full knowledge of workshop work, repairs of Agricultural Implements, etc. A MECHANICAL FOREMAN, having full knowledge of Driving Steam Engine and Crude Oil Engine, one who has worked in irrigation schemes preferred. The pay offered to each of the above posts is Rs. 40. Apply to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent, State Gardens Junagadh. 3803

## WANTED.

A Bombay Mercantile Firm, having a Branch at Karjat, wishes to REPRESENT Mofussil Firms or Manufacturers. 19

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for each Presidency and Province in India, Burma and Ceylon. Easy, saleable and largely used article. Terms very liberal. Apply Box No. 4 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 10.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Old LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 ft. by 7 ft. R. 1,000. 8 NHP Portable Steam Engine Rs. 1,000. 22 B.H.P. Bates Gas Engine. BHARAT ENGINEERING Co., Cawnpore. 9.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Members that the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Art Society will be held at the Office of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Colaba Causeway, at 6 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1919.

By order of the Committee.
F. C. RIMINGTON,
President.

Bombay, 1st January, 1919. 21

### LOST.

THE undermentioned WAR BONDS and WAR LOAN belonging to and endorsed by the undersigned in blank have been lost. The public are warned against dealing with the same in any way:—

War Loan, 1929-47, No. 012972, of the value of Rs. 1,000 and War Bonds, 1920. No. 11852 of the value of Rs. 500 and Nos. 018644, 018811 to 018814, 018777 to 018779 and 018840, of the value of Rs. 100 each.

Any one who brings the securities either to the undersigned's residence at Versova or to the Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, will be rewarded.

R. P. MASANI. 20

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned in the business of the manufacture and sale of Country and English Tallow Mill stores, etc., at Bombay and Ahmedabad under the style and name of Messrs. Ranchhodlal Vazirally and Company, has been dissolved as from Magshar Shudd 15, Samvat 1975, the 17th December, 1918.

All outstandings due to and debts and liabilities owing by the said dissolved firm in Bombay will be respectively received and paid by the undersigned Vazirally Bandeally; while all the outstandings due to and debts and liabilities owing by the said dissolved firm in Ahmedabad will be respectively received and paid by the undersigned, Ranchhodlal Ambalal.

After the above date the firm of Ranchhodlal Vazirally and Co. is not responsible for any dealings of any of the undersigned.

RANCHHODLAL AMBALAL.
VAZIRALLY BANDEALLY.
TOORABHUSEIN BANDEALLY.
18

### THE HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD.

### NOTICE.

IN accordance with the resolution of the shareholders, passed in their meeting dated 5th May, 1918, it has been decided to remove the Head Office of the Company from Gujranwala to Bombay. Practically all the shareholders (who have invested almost two lacs of rupees in fully paid up shares of the Society), have agreed to this move, purely in the interest of the Company. If any policyholder has got any objection to this proposal, he should send it to the Managing-Director of the Society at Gujranwala, before 10th January, 1919. A very influential Board of Directorate consisting of eminent gentlemen of the Hindu, Parsee and European community, has been formed at Bombay to govern and conduct the business of the Company.

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## A CHRONIC RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will kindly allow space in your valuable paper for the following few lines with a view to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to a certain railway grievance.

While I was travelling on Sunday last by the morning Express of the G. I. P. Railway, I found that a large number of Inter Class passengers had to seat themselves in a small compartment with an accommodation for not more than 15 passengers. There were about 30 passengers huddled together in such a small and incommodious compartment, all trailing from Bombay to Poona. The same was the state of things on my return journey from Poona to Bombay the next day. Imagine what must have been the condition of passengers when an additional number of passengers rushed into the carriage on the occasions at Kalyan, Neral, Karjat and Lonavla. Besides this, many third class passengers, off and on rushed into the compartment, not being perhaps able to distinguish an Inter class compartment from a third class one, the compartment being an end part of a third class carriage. Moreover, it was not possible to know whether all the passengers seated in the Inter class had Inter class tickets with them, as there was no inspection of tickets at any throughout the journey on both occasions. The Railway authorities, it seems, pay no heed whatsoever to this state of things. It is strange that they should issue tickets in excess of the seating accommodation. With a large number of Inter class passengers travelling from day to day, it is the duty to see that sufficient Inter class accomodation is provided, not only in the Mail and Express trains, but also in all passenger trains. It is cruel to expect respectable middle class people with limited means to travel second class on trains which do not provide Inter class carriage. The Anglo-Indians and Eurasians are fortunate in this respect, inasmuch as they can find comfortable compartments kept reserved for them at any hour of the day and night, and that too at the third class fares.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, Jan.

## MATTER FOR ACTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At these days when the mortality in the city is rapidly rising, it is quite necessary to pay attention to practices which very often and which help to spread diseases. The sight of sawdust spread about on a footpath near a soda-water shop is very common and though letters to persons were published in papers on this subject, the nuisance continues unabated. A few points of similar type occur to me and beg to draw attention of the Corporation to these matters:—

1. Collection of rotten fruit and vegetables mixed with refuse from refuse.
2. The sale of vegetable and fruit on the roads, roads and by the sides of gutters.
3. Negligence in removing refuse from the streets.
4. The overcrowding in the city.

The sale of rotten fruit and vegetables mixed with refuse is a sight which attracts the attention of every one except those who are responsible for stopping such sale. Properly speaking we should have a sufficient number of municipal markets and if it is not possible for the Corporation, private parties should be encouraged to start them which can be well supervised to prevent sale of articles of food unfit for consumption.

The sale of vegetable and fruit on the roads or on gutters is a sight the best examples of which can be found at Null Bazar, Maleshwar, from Kumbhar Tukda to the Jumma Masjid and Chira Bazar. Sometimes a policeman is seen catching a hawker to take him to the police station. It is not understood that the police cannot arrest the men who block the vehicular and foot traffic in many already narrow streets. It is a puzzle which no ordinary man can rightly solve. The dust from refuse often mixes with the articles for sale and in many cases hawkers have to clean or keep their articles on the refuse. I have been marking a vegetable hawker near my place of residence who buys his stock of the liquor shop at the corner of the Tank at about 7 p.m. He sells his articles. How many people know that radishes are eaten raw. This man must be very often escape the attention of the Police as he stands only a few paces from the Police Station.

The removal of refuse from chawls is another matter to which I refer. It is said that the people, especially mill-hands, are responsible for the dirty state of the chawls which they inhabit. Those who hold this view request to be good enough to visit any possible offsiting a few chawls. The chawls to which I refer are Mahadeoji's Chawls and are situated on the road side of Tardeo Bridge and known as Tardeo Tram Terminus. A visit of the Corporation officials to teach the ignorant people the principles of sanitation and the right way of keeping the rooms and surroundings. I do not know whether the Municipal authorities has succeeded in instilling the minimum of the public the principles of cleanliness. I have only given a few hints. Voluntary agency's success in the City is such as to the health of the City that all measures are taken to remedy it. Every family from the working classes got its gists who have come to Bombay for work. Outside Bombay the people are poor and therefore our City is the place where people can get work. Sheds are erected for these guests and if they are not to remove to these sheds they will linger to life owing to the conditions will be checked to a great extent.

I hope my suggestions will be attended to by the Health Department.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI.

## ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

### DEMAND FOR GOLD CURRENCY,

### WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Economic Conference concluded its sessions yesterday at the University Senate Hall, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Prof. Percey Anstey.

Prof. C. D. Thomson, of the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, read a paper on "Modern Mercantilism in India", in the course of which he said that gold was not considered by any writer as chief form of wealth. It was recognised that wealth consisted of the sum-total of commodities. Gold was not considered as important as food. It was pointed out that the so-called 'drain' was in the form of food which should have fed the poverty-stricken millions. It was said that the gold which came into India was useless, that it only raised the prices, and that machinery would have been better. The students of India were far from being bullionists. But even they could not escape from the old glamour of gold. The first English mercantilists who opposed the bullionists and argued for the general as against the particular balance of trade were officials of the East India Company who wished to bring gold to India. And India still desired gold. Nothing was so insistent in all the writings on currency and finance as the demand for an out-and-out gold currency, as if no amount of food and machinery would secure the country's wealth without gold ready to be exchanged for it. It was stated that gold was loved, admired and respected, that the flow of gold from England was unfairly checked. When students first entered the economics class they generally were under the impression that there was a great annual 'drain' of gold from India. They were amazed to discover that India received some 20 millions of pounds in gold each year, even after paying the Home charges! They then swung clear around and began to exclaim how useless this gold was, to demand that the export of food be stopped, and so forth. But they still went on asking for a gold currency.

### TWO GREAT TRUTHS.

Continuing, Prof. Thompson said, there was more justice in this position than might at first appear. There were two great truths the mercantilist position with regard to gold, for which they were seldom given credit, probably because they themselves did not realise them. The first was that gold was a continuous unfailing fund of purchasing power, which was always necessary in conditions of economic uncertainty. The mercantilists wanted a war-chest of gold, without which sudden attack or defence were impossible. The second point was really the heart of the matter. India probably needed more actual gold and silver in proposition to the volume of her trade than she ever had before or even would have again. Cash payments had been substituted for payments in kind on a large scale. Credit instruments and bank deposits had not come into general use. With more barter or with more credit. India would need less metallic money. Another truth, generally overlooked or denied lay in the mercantilist idea of maintaining the balance of trade to obtain treasure. It was usually stated in text-books that the balance of trade could not remain favourable but must be alternately favourable and unfavourable. (Or the statement might be corrected to apply to the balance of accounts in the light of England's continuous excess of imports). Nevertheless, the mercantilists were successful in obtaining gold by a favourable balance of trade for many years, and India had had an almost permanent inflow of gold, the years when the balance went against her for the year as a whole being very rare indeed. But the mercantilists would have obtained their balances of gold as India had, even without the carrying out of their policies. Spain controlled the supplies of gold and silver. Her prices were always relatively high and those of the other nations relatively low. It paid her to part with gold until its utility became as low elsewhere as it was in Spain. So to-day with India. The world's gold production must be distributed over the world until its marginal utility was about equal everywhere. That was to say the countries which mined more gold and silver than they consumed, should have a permanently unfavourable balance of trade; and those countries which did not possess mines, or mined less than they consumed should have a permanently favourable balance of trade. India produced about one-fiftieth of the world's supply—her population was about one-fifth of the world's population. So that if she were as rich *per capita* as other countries, her balance of treasure should roughly equal the other nine-fiftieths. And approximately it did! But India was not as rich as other countries, so she should not require so much. But, she was at that period when she required the maximum metallic currency in proportion to her wealth. Probably she also required more in proportion for jewellery than other countries. Thus her share of the world's treasure was more than proportional to her wealth, and came to her as a permanent balance of trade, equalising her prices to those of the whole world.

### MERCANTILISTS WRONG SUPPOSITION.

The mercantilists wrongly supposed this permanent favourable balance to be the result of their policy, because they believed that one nation's gain was another's loss. This was undoubtedly the feeling in India. England's gain was India's loss. It was realised that individuals would not trade continuously, unless both gained thereby, but the old feeling cropped out in the case of nations. But it was by no means assumed that the gain was always with the "favourable" balance. India's unfavourable balance against England was indeed criticised, but India's favourable balance against the whole world was also criticised. The example of England had made many students think that an excess of imports was a source of wealth, and an excess of exports a loss—which, of course, might be true for a gold mining country, but was the exact opposite of the mercantilist position. Those men were rare indeed who saw like the Hon. Pandit Madan Malaviya, that the development of industries would only increase trade, and that the increase of trade would be profitable to both nations that the harmony of interests did not depend upon balances one way or the other. The exhaltation of foreign trade over Home trade was also based on a false analogy from the case of England, and was entirely wrong when applied to India. Yet they had heard one of the foremost publicists of Northern India declaring that it was only foreign trade that increased the wealth of a country, while internal trade merely re-arranged the wealth that already existed. This was equivalent to saying that if Bombay and Madras and Bengal were separated foreign countries (with export and import duties), the trade between them would increase wealth, but at present did not. But the re-arrangement of goods within a country might increase productivity, and permit new industries and new wealth, as much as their re-arrangement between countries, especially if the country was a large one like India with all sorts of climates and all sorts of products to be exchanged and utilised in the most productive industries without ever crossing her own borders. Nothing could be more inconistent with the avowed aim of working up our own raw materials and saving the cost of the double journey across seas. The strength of the feeling was probably due to the underlying idea that one could overreach one's neighbours, but could not overreach one's self. But this fallacy was largely the work of the British statisticians who were for ever using statistics of foreign trade per capita as an index of prosperity and progress. Certainly foreign trade was relatively far more important to a small country without great varieties of either climate or natural resources. But to compare Great Britain with India in this fashion, they should divide India into six sections of equal population, and add to India's foreign trade all the trade between those sections counting it twice, both as exports and imports.

To sum up, they found in nearly every case some similarity of thought and when there was a difference of thought, there was often a curious similarity of feelings. Constant comparisons between England and India (and that the England of to-day, not mercantilist England) had often led to false analogies, which were now being corrected. Especially important were the differences which arose from their obtaining their raw materials at Home rather than from colonies. Neither mercantilism accurately understood the relations between gold production and prices and the fact that the permanent favourable balance of trade might be almost automatic and stronger than Government regulations. Nor did they understand that one nation could not obtain for itself permanently what it wished to withhold from others. A long-sighted view of the harmony of national interests in the long run was something of which all men in all nations needed to be convinced.

### LABOUR SUPPLY FROM ALLAHABAD.

J. P. Srivastava, in the course of his paper on "Labour Supply from Allahabad and its Adjoining Districts" said, among the various agents and factors of production. Labour played an active part. In spite of many labour-saving devices human being remained the most important machine in industrial development. Recently they had the recommendations of the Industrial Commission for the development of the resources of India, but the complaint of the scarcity and dearness of labour came from every quarter of country. If the labour condition was not improved Indian industries in future would be confronted with immense difficulties. The main causes of the difficiency of labour were: (1) Employees were not fully aware of the most suitable places in which to recruit their men. (2) They were not always sufficiently alive to the need for adopting certain necessary precautions in order to retain them after recruitment. (3) The labourers, as a class, were ignorant of the advantages that they would derive from accepting services in larger commercial centres of India.

### RECRUITING ORGANIZATION

After dealing exhaustively with the labour supply of some of the adjacent districts of Allahabad, Mr. Srinivastava said that the first step in the recruiting organisation was the selection of tactful experienced miners, factory labourers or Sirdars of the recruiting district to work as recruiters. They should never be given the charge of more than a "tehsil" because their influence and knowledge of the people never went beyond it. Again, there should be certain agency to advertise the conditions of wages, work and advantages of the industrial work.

Continuing, the speaker said that to increase the population of experienced workers it was preferable to limit the activities in the first instance towards securing:—(1) Labour experienced in mill or mining work: (2) Labour who though not experienced were secured through friends who were themselves skilled workers. (3) Likely working men who belonged to a caste that was known to take to mill and mining work.

### RYOTWARI LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

E. V. Sundaram Reddi then and read a paper on "Ryotwari Landholders' Association," in the course of which he said that the detailed investigations that had been carried out into the economic conditions of some of the villages in the major provinces pointed unmistakably, firstly, to the existence of small holdings of a size which would not be in a position to support a family cultivating it with the aid of his labour and, secondly, to the extremely scattered character of the strips comprised in such holdings. Owing to the increase in population and also to the systems of inheritance of the Hindus and the Mahomedans prevalent in this country which in their attempt to carry distributive justice to furthest limits adopted a system of equal partition and wide distribution of property among a large number of heirs—there was a constant tendency for holdings to be sub-divided. Besides this factor, the prevalent practice observed at the time of dividing each field among the co-sharers had resulted in the fragmentation of holdings in an admittedly undesirable manner. The problem therefore, of distribution of agricultural holdings might be stated to be briefly as follows:—(1) How to prevent the sub-division of holdings below limits which would be regarded as economic. 2) How to bring together the scattered strips comprised in the holdings of a particular person.

Mr. Reddi then narrated the endeavours made in the past by several persons in pointing out the evil of petty holdings.

Continuing Mr. Reddi said that the ideal of a single consolidated holding was impossible of achieveent, All that could be done was to secure a holding distributed in as few places as possible; and if this was recognised he thought the work of consolidation could be carried out with the help and willing consent of the villagers themselves.

### SYSTEM OF INHERITANCE SHOULD BE MODIFIED.

Concluding Mr. Reddi said that if, after careful consideration they came to the conclusion that for the economic development of the agricultural class, it was necessary to modify the system of inheritance and partition slightly so as to prevent the sub-division of land when it was likely to lead to the creation of uneconomical holdings, it was their bounden duty to carry out such legal reform and lay the foundations for true progress. If the matter was put seriously before the ryot in the village the ideals would find acceptance. The responsibility, however of laying the same before the ryot rested on them, and they should not shrink from it, because here and there a person might be found who desired that the ancient law should be left intact and no modification of however limited a character, should be made in their laws and institutions.

Prof. P. C. Bose of St. Columba's College of Hazaribagh read a paper on "The rural life in Chota Nagpur."

Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar of Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, read a paper on "Fuel economy with special reference to Southern India."

The last paper read was from the Rev. H. W. Lyons of Christian College, Indore, on "The relation of the Economic Departments of Indian Colleges to the Problems of Indian Economics."

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

## "INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to give insertion to the following lines:—

When all the different "Indian" Conferences are assembled in Delhi, the so-called "Indian" Economic Conference is holding its session in Bombay. The economic experts from the various provinces of India have come down here on the invitation of some self-constituted authority with a view to deliberate on and decide the economic destiny of India. The procedure adopted in convening this august assembly is by itself a novel one. But what is still more novel and even startling is the way in which the Conference decided to conduct its proceedings in regard to what the Chairman, in his address of welcome, emphasised as the most important phase of the work of the Conference, viz., the consideration of the constitution of an All-India Economic Association. It was announced at the close of the morning session yesterday that the Conference—meaning thereby those who have been expressly invited—would meet "in camera" in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the proposed constitution.

One would very much like to know who was responsible for the issuing of those passports of admission, and on what basis they were issued. If it is intended to make the new association a close preserve for those who may have the good fortune to know one or other of the Secretaries or who may have, by their previous attainments, come to be recognised as able economists, one would certainly have no quarrel with the organisers for adopting such a procedure. In no other case is there any justification for the shutting out of those who may be genuinely interested in the work of an association of the kind proposed.

However, in the meanwhile, we have one more instance of the tendency developed in recent times to deliberate behind the veil.—Yours, etc.,

"NON-EXPERT."

## MALI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The nineteenth session of the Mali Educational Conference was held at Amraoti on 30th December, Mr. D. P. Banker, presiding.


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# FAMINE RELIEF IN THE PRESIDENCY.

## WORK OF THE BOMBAY FUND.

## DEMAND FOR FODDER SUPPLY.

We have received the following report for the month ending 31st December from the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Relief Fund.

The affected areas are:—The Broach District (north part), Kaira, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad, Mahi Kantha, Kathiawar, Cutch, Poona, Nasik, Ahmednagar and West Khandesh.

The following are comparative figures of rainfall in those districts during the last monsoon showing the deficiency from the rainfall of normal years:—

| District | Inches. | Deficiency. |
|---|---|---|
| Broach District | ... 13 | 70 p. c. |
| Kaira ... | ... 7 | 80 p. c. |
| Panch Mahals | ... 15 | 66 p. c. |
| Ahmedabad | ... 9 | 70 p. c. |
| Mahi Kantha | ... 15 | 51 p c. |
| Kathiawar | ... 10 | 61 p. c. |
| Cutch | ... ... | ... |
| Poona | ... 15 | 48 p. c. |
| Nasik | ... 17 | 43 p. c. |
| Ahmednagar | ... 15 | 37 p. c. |
| West Khandesh | ... 12 | 48 p. c. |

In Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts, representative Committees have been organised to administer charitable famine relief. Where the local officials are not on such Committees it is understood that they are ready to help and advise the local Committees. The District Committees work through Taluka Committees of representatives from the various Talukas of each District. Salvation Army and Missionary Societies intimate with any of the affected Districts are requested to work in cooperation with, and through, the District and Taluka Committees concerned to avoid overlapping of relief and to ensure prompt help to the most deserving.

For Kathiawad, Colonel W. M. P. Wood has been appointed Special Famine Officer by Government and a Central Committee is being organised at Rajkot with representation from the affected parts there. As to Cutch it is understood that a number of Cutchi, Jain, Bhattia and Khoja citizens of Bombay have already taken up relief work there on a fair scale No local Committee for Cutch having yet been formed, nothing has as yet been done there.

### DEMAND FOR GRASS.

In all the Districts the first and foremost pressing demand is for grass. The situation is reported to be very grave in the following Districts:—Broach, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Kaira, Kathiawad, and Nasik.

The average rate of grass on the stations between Bombay and Surat is Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs, no conecssion on fodder railway freight being yet declared by Government, the cost of this amounts to Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs. according to the distance of haulage and according to the class of waggon available for each consignment. This makes the cost of grass to the affected areas vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per 1,000 lbs. against Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 at this time in the year 1912. As stated in the Government of Bombay Press Note No. 7180 D. C. S. dated the 3rd December, 1918, para 9, Government sell grass for plough cattle at Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs. but great need of grass is also reported for milch cattle of cultivators and for the same of Gawalis, Rubaries and private owners. Besides these the starving of charitable cattle camps and kitchens awaits the supply of grass being more freely available. From several places in Kathiawad and Gujerat comes the compliant about grass not being available even to those who are prepared to pay at full cost price. The Committee of this Fund have bought 6,500,000 lbs., of grass till now in the open market and from the Military Authorities, the latter through the Special Officer-in-Charge of Famine Fodder Operations, Broach and Kaira Districts. A steady supply for Kathiawad has been undertaken from December 28th. Whenever feasible marine transit is being resorted to, but it is felt that if the valuable milch cattle and other cattle of the affected areas are to be saved a very considerably increased waggon-supply will have to be placed at the disposal of this Fund and of others who have bought grass in various parts for the affected areas.

### WAGGON-SUPPLY.

In the Press Note referred to above, the Government of Bombay express their fears that there is not enough grass grown to meet the demand. This may be so, but it is next to impossible even approximately to estimate the stocks of grass and still more so the crop of grass. The rate of Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs., is abnormal and leaves a fair margin to the people cutting it in jungles and bringing it for sale to merchants in grass markets. For want of the usual off-take from their hands owing to the restricted waggon-supply merchants are unable to encourage these men to bring in grass more freely and it is the opinion of many who have been long in the grass trade that if this off-take of grass from the market centres freer, increased supplies could be safely relied upon. Besides this it is hoped that parks of Military stores of grass in India will, in the next few weeks, be available for the affected areas. The main requirement at present is to make the large quantities living in the local markets available to the affected areas as freely as may be needed.

This Committee have sanctioned sale of grass at a reduction of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs. according to the recommendation of the local Committee in each centre. Besides this, efforts are being made to send cotton seed husk, cake and bhoosa to the affected areas, but the rates of all these are high and even with these various articles of fodder some quantity of grass is reported to be indispensable.

### IRRIGATION.

In view of the feared shortage of grass for the affected areas the Committee have resolved to supplement Government efforts at raising green fodder by well irrigation for the summer months. The Committee have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10,000 to be borne as loss in the sale of Lucerne and Sundhia seeds to those cultivators in the affected areas who may have opportunities for well irrigation, but cannot afford to buy seed at cost price. The assistance of the local Revenue Officials and the Agricultural Department has been obtained for the distribution of such seeds. The consensus of opinion in the affected areas appears to be that the sinking of wells at this stage will not effectively remedy the grass situation during the current dry season and no applications have been received for grants to sink wells. It is understood that the Government have already freely given Takavi for this purpose.

### WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Weavers are a class of people who are hard hit by the cessation of hostilities as they had gone in for yarn at a very high rate which has now fallen in value. The cloth also having gone down in price, the weavers expect to lose much on the sale of the cloth made by them. It is because of this that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as well as the Commissioner, Central Division, approached the Committee for relief to poor weavers in distress. The Committee have alloted amounts to both the Commissioner, Central Division, and the Registrar of co-operative Societies so that these Weavers' Societies may be helped in the way of financing purchases of cheap yarn and sale of cloth at a living wage. The Registrar has promised to send a full report regarding all affected Weaver Societies.

One of the ways in which relief is being given by different Committees in the Districts is the opening of cheap grain shops. The Committee have framed a set of rules to afford assistance to cheap grain shops and have allotted amounts in reply to applications received for the purpose.

### REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

Applications have been made to the Government of Bombay as follows:—

(1) To give concession of freight rates of fodder into the affected areas.

(2) To move the Government of India to represent to the Board of Admiralty through the Secretary of State for India to reduce the marine freight of rice from Burma into Bombay. This freight rate at present is Rs. 55 per ton, (i.e., Rs. 4-2-0 per bag) against Rs. 30 per ton last year and Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 in pre-war times. In view of the fact that mercantile rates of sea freight have a tendency to decline very materially in the next few months the Committee of this Fund have appealed to the Admiralty to reduce the freight on rice as low as possible near the actual cost of running steamers. It is hoped that these representations will meet with the sympathetic attention of the Government.

### CATTLE IN PINJRAPOLES.

Applications from Pinjrapoles come in freely to this fund for help. The main direction in which help is solicited at present is towards getting the permission of Government to move grass bought by these institutions in various grass centres. Owing to restricted waggon-supply and the fears that the supply of grass may eventually prove to be very limited, the Pinjrapole authorities in various centres get no facilities to move their grass. Guzerat, Kathiawad and parts of Khandesh are the strongholds of Pinjrapoles and Gowshalas owing to the strong sentiment of Jain and Vaishnav people there. These institutions are full of cattle of all sorts now and as it is not desirable that the useful cattle in these institutions should suffer, it has been suggested to Government that a few Veterinary Surgeons should be kept touring round the affected areas and reporting from time to time the conditions and state of management of those institutions. The Veterinary Surgeons would make suggestions regarding the preservation of useful plough and milch-cattle in the Pinjrapoles and such institutions as comply with these suggestions would be allowed to move grass freely. It is understood that such travelling Veterinary Surgeons have already been appointed. and it is hoped that the Government will comply with the suggestions of the Committee in full.

### FUNDS AND THEIR DISPOSAL.

Total cash grants for Rs. 43,500 have been made for clothing, cheap grain shop losses, and for loss on sales of cheap fodder wherever such fodder may be available on the spot. This does not incude Rs. 10,000 named under the heading irrigation crops above nor does it include the loss that will be sustained in selling the 65 lakhs of lbs. of grass bought by the committee.

The total amount subscribed to date is Rs. 3,41,588-8-9 as per the list attached herewith. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, as large sums of money are required to be invested in the purchase of fodder, summer crop seeds and grain. Owing to the great scarcity of waggons for fodder, remittances from Districts as sale proceeds of fodder take long in coming. Several Districts recommend payment of cheap sale of fodder being received in instalments. Similarly some Districts want advance of capital without interest to finance cheap grain shops. All these make it imperative on this Fund to have as large a sum as possible at this juncture.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer at 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, for credit to the account of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

### CONTRIBUTION LIST NO. 2.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged ..... | 2,65,971 |
| Messrs. The Bank of Bombay ..... | 15,000 |
| Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. ... | 7,500 |
| Messrs. Leonard Rosenthal and Freres | 5,000 |
| Messrs. Hirji Khetshey and Co. ..... | 5,000 |
| Messrs. The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. ..... | 5,000 |
| Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. | 5,000 |
| Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. ... | 5,000 |
| Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. ..... | 5,000 |
| Mr. Mathradas Vassanji ..... | 5,000 |
| Mr. Khimji Vishram ..... | 4,000 |
| Anonymous ..... | 2,816-8-9 |
| Messrs. Patel Bros. ..... | 2,000 |
| Mr. R. D. Sethna ..... | 2,000 |
| Mr. Gulabchand Deochand Zaveri ..... | 1,000 |
| Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman ..... | 1,000 |
| One of the Zarthosshi Office ..... | 1,000 |
| Mr. A. P. and C. Tolkowsky ..... | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Drennan and Co. ..... | 1,000 |
| Messrs. The India Agency Co., Ltd. ... | 500 |
| Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji and Co. ..... | 400 |
| Mrs. Kshamabai Row ..... | 300 |
| Mr. Arthur F. Sells ..... | 150 |
| B. H. C., a Parsee ..... | 101 |
| Mr. Shapur N. Gazdar in memory of Khurshedbai Hormusji Ghadiali ..... | 100 |
| Mr. R. F. Kharas ..... | 100 |
| Messrs. Menesse and Co. ..... | 100 |
| Mrs. Abdulla Abdul Rahim through Mrs. F. A. Vakil ..... | 100 |
| A Parsee C. H. C., Bandra ..... | 100 |
| A Parsee Lady ..... | 50 |
| Mr. Purshottumdas Karsondas Mulji | 50 |
| A Parsee Lady ..... | 50 |
| Balance of a Canteen Fund, belonging to the men of H. M. S. Doris, through Lieut. G. Kiddle, R.N. ..... | 13 |
| Dr. Parbhudas Devidas, L. M. & S., Ville Parle ..... | 10 |
| Mr. Pirojsha P. Shroff, Dadar ..... | 5 |
| In grateful recognition of our having completed 50 years of happy married life. From Mr. (and Mrs. Soonabai) Framroze Rustomji Joshi, J.P., Retired Superintendent, Government Central Press (married 30th December, 1868) ..... | 101 |
| Mr. Dorab P. Sethna ..... | 30 |
| Mr. Hiralal A. Patel ..... | 21 |
| Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi ..... | 20 |
| Total Rs. | 3,41,588-8-9 |

## JUDICIAL SERVICE AND SUB-JUDGES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following in your esteemed paper and oblige:—

I wonder why "Real Justice" in his letter in "The Chronicle" of the 28th instant should have gone the length of making unworthy insinuations against the holders of qualifying posts, whose names have been retained. Does it argue a "real" sense of "Justice" that because "Justice and Fair Play" pleaded and very properly pleaded for a just and fair treatment of the claims of these "retained" over junior pleaders in the matter of appointment of sub-judges, the writer must needs fall foul of them? Or is it to be supposed that the writer, presumably being himself in a qualifying post and not having succeeded by the self-same methods of which he accuses others—judging them by his own standard—in getting his name retained, has, in his chagrin and disappointment, resorted to attacking a set of persons whose good fortune in having their names retained, is yet to be proved. "Real Justice" ought to know that the "retained" were in no way responsible for the slaughter of the rest.

What, in the eyes of "Real Justice", "Justice and Fair Play" has, in his letter, been guilty of—and which has so much excited his (Real Justice's) spleen—is that "he is silent as to the still more unfortunate few whose names have been removed from the list." I ask "Real Justice" is there no injustice elsewhere in the world and are there not "cases much more unfortunate than" those whose names have been removed? If anyone "interested" in those "much more unfortunate cases" were to ask "Real Justice" why he was "silent" as to them, what would be his answer, but that he (Real Justice) was not out championing the rights of all the victims of injustice and unfairness wherever he found them and that he happened to be then "interested" only in those "struck off." Well then, that, as I take it, is exactly the position of "Justice and Fair Play." Why then is he to "withdraw from the forum in favour of a just and fair claim." And moreover what, according to "Real Justice" constitutes a "just and fair claim" are questions, for an answer to which, one looks in vain in the letter of "Real Justice."

"Real Justice" admits that "the appeal very well puts forward the case of 'the unfortunate few, etc.'", and in the same breath characterises the same as based "on grounds themselves unjust, inequitable and impolitic." To me it is a little inexplicable that an appeal based on the aforesaid grounds can "well put forward the case of" anybody. But that apart, let us examine the grounds. If anyone says that persons serving on qualifying posts did so in the hope of getting a sub-judgeship at a time when that service was the principal if not the only, source of recruitment; that they have served Government loyally and faithfully all these years; that it is a great injustice if others, junior in rank, age and experience are now to take precedence over them because they are pleaders and that, therefore, these few "retained" should be appointed before the claims of junior pleaders are considered, what is there "unjust, inequitable or impolitic" in the argument? It is to be noted that "Justice and Fair Play" did not, if I understand him correctly, object to the principle of recruitment from the Bar, but to the recent appointments of pleaders who passed in the years 1911-12-14 over the heads of those of 1907-08-09-10 serving on qualifying posts. On what grounds can these appointments be justified, was the point of "Justice and Fair Play's" letter. Perhaps those imposing epithets were marshalled by "Real Justice" more for effect than to convey any sense. If so, I have no quarrel with them.

The grievance of those removed from the list is a real one and deserves to be fought out on its own merits. "Real Justice" will excuse me if I take the liberty of reminding him that abusing others is not an approved method—though not a novel one—of making out one's own case.

For the rest I join in the appeal made by "Justice and Fair Play" to H. E. Sir George Lloyd's Government and hope that it will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

The annual School Day Celebration of the Canara High School, Mangalore, came off on the 24th ultimo. After the usual morning refreshments the business meeting of the Old Boys was held during which it was announced that the School Day collections had beaten all previous records having risen to over Rs. 750. A feature of this year's Day Celebration was an Industrial Exhibition of manufactures of Old Boys and sports in which past and present students participated.

The approximate earnings of the Sind Light Railways Ld., for the week ending 30th November, 1918, were Rs. 6,363, making the total earning for the period 1st October, 1918, to 30th November, 1918, Rs. 51,732 the total for the corresponding period, last year, being Rs. 4,360.

# INFLUENZA IN BOMBAY.

## LAST YEAR'S EPIDEMICS.

## DR. TURNER'S REPORT.

The Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality has forwarded to the Corporation a lengthy report from Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer of the Municipality, on the two epidemics of influenza in the city during last year.

### COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

In forwarding the report the Commissioner makes the following remarks:—

"An outstanding feature of the report is the thoroughly well-deserved tribute paid by Dr. Turner to the voluntary agencies and individual volunteers who took so large a part in fighting the epidemic, in assisting the sufferers and in restoring confidence. The Corporation will, I am sure, have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the services of these ladies and gentlemen. The staff of the Health Department as a whole did excellent work under very difficult and often very trying conditions. I shall bring forward proposals separately for rewarding some of the subordinate staff on whom an unusually large share of the extra work fell. Of the superior staff, I would specially mention Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Superintendent of Vaccination, who was entrusted with the task of assisting and co-ordinating the work of the voluntary organisations. Dr. Turner's own work throughout the epidemic is known to the whole city, and any comment on it in this report would be superfluous. All of us who had any share in the relief measures will, I think, agree with me in counting it a privilege to have been associated with him."

### DR. TURNER'S REPORT.

In his report, after giving a history of the previous epidemics of influenza which had visited India, Dr. Turner comes to the outbreak in June last. He says:—

The effects on mortality of an epidemic of influenza are not to be sought in the mortality returns of influenza alone. These are well summarised by Sir John Moore:—"In itself by no means a mortal disease, influenza exercises a far-reaching and malignant effect on the death-rate which surges far above the average during the few days or weeks of its epidemic or pandemic prevalence. The victims of influenza are adults, who die of pneumonia and bronchitis; and the aged who sink from heart exhaustion; children, while prone to the disease, enjoy a comparative immunity from its complications and dangers."

Taking the normal average daily mortality to be 100 for the season of the year under reference, the deaths during the period from 15th June to 15th July should have numbered 3,100. The actual total mortality for the period however was 4,740. The difference between these two figures, namely 1,640, may be taken as a rough indication of the total mortality due to the epidemic.

The case-mortality can hardly be determined with any approach to accuracy, as the number of cases and the number of deaths are both conjectural figures. The known mean incidence among the population of about 1,00,000 of persons, embracing almost every caste and class in the city drawn from schools, banks, firms, mills and other employers of labour, from whom returns were obtained, was 29 per cent. If we apply this sickness rate to the total estimated population of Bombay, namely 11,00,000, we get a figure of just over 300,000, as the total number of Influenza cases in the civil population of the City. Assuming the total mortality direct and indirect due to the epidemic to be 1,640, we arrive at a case-mortality of about 5 per cent. and a death-rate for the period of the epidemic of 1.5 per 1,000 living.

### WHAT THE EPIDEMIC COST.

The first epidemic lasted for barely four weeks. In that short period, it cost the City over 1,600 lives, at least a million working days, an incalculable amount of discomfort, expense and inconvenience. The virus is such that it is practically impossible to prevent its entrance or to control its spread. The second epidemic began in September. No country and no city which has lain in the natural path of Influenza in its pandemic form has ever succeeded in avoiding its incidence and, in the present state of our knowledge, there is no prospect of doing so except by the imposition of restrictions of such severity that no community could be expected to tolerate them. Preventive measures on a large sdale in Bombay, or any other Eastern city, demand a degree of public enlightenment and cooperation which are not likely to be realised for many years. Under these circumstances, this disease once introduced into the overcrowded and, in many ways, insanitary city, spreads rapidly.

Bombay is called "the Gate of India." This gate is always wide open and through it pass people of all classes and conditions from all parts of the West and the East. In ordinary times, we are subject to the sudden introduction of infectious diseases such as Small-pox and Cholera, and we are able to a certain extent to control their spread. But with the enormous increase in the population and in the traffic in and out of the port, we must expect at any moment to be visited with disease which may be the result of conditions of war or famine. The conditions of war and the facilities for communication between Bombay and Mesopotamia and other Oversea areas, and the necessity for the transport of troops and labour corps and refugees render it impossible for Bombay to escape should such epidemic arise.

### THE SECOND EPIDEMIC.

After a respite of nearly two months, the disease returned with renewed virulence. The total daily mortality of the City was normal till about the 10th September, the average daily mortality being 102; after that date it began to rise rapidly. It was 219 on the 16th September, 314 on 20th, 427 on the 23rd, 547 on the 27th, in the 29th and 712 on the 30th idem. Highest daily mortality was 768, reached on 6th October. During the worst plague epidemic the City has known the highest total mortality on a single day was 433 on 15th February 1

On the 3rd September, the total mortality was 90, including 30 deaths Respiratory Diseases; both the figures being normal for the time of the year. In the 5th, the total mortality was 10 including 51 deaths from Respiratory Dis. On neither of these days, nor on the, was any death registered from Influ. The mortality then began to rise slowly reached 119 on 10th September, with 8th from Influenza and 53 from Respirat Diseases. In a week it doubled itself and deaths were recorded on the 17th, includ deaths from Influenza and 113 from piratory Diseases. There was a conside concomitant increase in the mortalitm Ague and Remittent Fever. After 7th September, the rise in the mortality was rapid until the 6th October, when height of the epidemic was reached and deaths were registered including 161 Influenza, 461 from Respiratory Dis and 161 from Ague and Remittent Fe

The highest daily mortality f Influenza was 187 registered on the October. After 31st October the mortal fluctuated within narrow limits. 102 registered on 11th November and 96 on 16th. thus marking the return to normgures. But Influenza still continues to cotute a few deaths. The disease taken inearly stage is very amenable to treatmerut neglect, ignorance and poverty have the cause of large mortality.

### SICKNESS AND MOHLITY RATES.

In the first epidemic, the sess rate was 29 per cent., or about 3,00,0uffered. Of these, 1,640 died; thus these-mortality was .5 per cent. or 1.5 per 1 of the estimated population (11,00,00 Assuming that these figures hold good the secon epidemic, omitting the 3,00 who we previously attacked, then one remainin population of 8,00,000, per cent. 2,40,000 were attacked. These-mortali in hospital was 34.21; if ratio hol good throughout the Citypout 821 should have died, but as only the worst and the poorest class of peo were receiv in hospital, these figures can be taken the index of the case-mortality in the h population.

The actual number of deaths that curr above the normal during 162 days of t epidemic (from 10th Septber to 10 November) was 14,678. Is the case-mo tality of 2,40,000 persons stated as per cent

The case-mortality of Rue is 6.6 pe cent.

The case-mortality of Gera is 6.6 pr cent.

The case-mortality of all-pos 1 ra cent.

The total mortality in City in 10 September to 10th Novem was 92 aw raging 326 deaths per d Assug tn mortality continued so throout ye the deaths were 1,000 of the estimated popul ion and of the census population (879,445.) average daily mortality at this time year generally is about 90. The rate for the year 1917 based on the population was 34.09. Of the total of 20,258 deaths, 10,506 were amon and 9,752 among females, so that the tion of women to men who died du period was 92.82 per cent. against t average of 77.24. For every hund there are 53 women in the city. Co the mortality by ages, it is found per cent of the deaths occurred am sons 20 to 40 years old. Among th communities, Hindus, low-caste, most, the death-rate being 31.6 of the caste population; among B all other castes, the death-rate It was 19.2 for Mahomedans, 9 fo 14.8 for Jews, 18.4 for Indian C 11.9 Eurasians, and 8.3 European

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**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS**

P. V. G.—We regret we cannot make use of your contribution.

DIVAN T. J.—We do not think any useful purpose will be served by further discussion of the matter.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Thursday, 2nd January, 1919.*

## SLUMP IN HONOURS MARKET.

We believe that it was a Madras paper which, many years ago, was asked by a gentleman in the mofussil that he should be supplied with fifty copies of the paper if it announced him as a Rao Bahadur, with twenty-five if he became a Rao Sahib and none at all if his name did not appear in the Honours List. The dawn of a New Year is often commended as a happy occasion for noble resolutions, but, in India, it has become a time of palpitation in many hearts. Embittered souls despair of the worth of flunkeyism, while individuals who blossom into greatness become resolute about endeavours for greater distinctions, and await with faith the next carnival of honours. "To get on, to get honour and then to get honest" is a fairly graduated scheme of life, but very few reach the last and superlative stage of achievement. Those whom the bureaucracy delight to honour go by the bushel, but the most refreshing feature of this aspect of political life in India is that Indians have learned rightly to understand the ordinary methods of personal preferment and to appreciate the worth of those who are destined to live without adornment. Patriots who belong to subject peoples as a rule live and die without "honours"; and in the intenser stages of national life it is well that there are people who do not suffer from the agony of unattained glories. Those who have the power to think have come to regard the acquisition of titles as a trade, which the debate in Parliament last year showed to be mostly a tainted affair. In India there is a bureaucracy reigning and the art of winning titles by those who covet them is becoming more and more simplified. It is the birthright of the artful dodgers of the Secretariat and the Government House, and when any recognition is vouchsafed through mischance to those whom their countrymen honour, it comes as an exception and a surprise. No one grudges the rewards of tuft-hunting; for, however demoralising the business is, it is bound to be the preoccupation of those who have the leisure and the passion to do it.

From "the general Bombay point of view" the New Year Honours List has been pronounced to be disappointing. All those who are bilious about honours will agree. To begin with, there is only one knighthood, and that does not go to any member of the Executive Council, though at least two of them are ripe for it; but we are sure that all will come in good time. Even if it is not to be his top-score, there is good reason that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad should be rejoicing at present, though we think the knighthood comes two years too late. The List speaks of "Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Bombay University", but his office in the sphere of elevation mentioned, was itself a stepping stone to this higher thing. Since the "Bombay University" has been mentioned with grave particularity, it is to be presumed that, in the inscrutable dispensation of the bureaucracy, the sum of his "political" services will some day be recognised to his further credit. Sir Stanley Reed is embellished with a "K.B.E."; as he is a knight already it must do duty as a pure suffix. There is a big shovel of titles under the "Order of the British Empire", which as a recent invention has the merit of novelty. Most of them are apparently given as a token for war-services, and they are a multitude belonging to all sorts and conditions of men. Considering the misdeeds and misfortunes of the Improvement Trust, we would observe the fact that Mr. J. P. Orr gets a C.B.E., which is cold comfort. In Bombay the Kaiseri-i-Hind gold medal is awarded to Mr. Mahomedbhoy, Currimbhoy, Mr. W. S. Millard and Pandita Ramabai.

In the All-India awards, there are few titles attracting notice, for there is a general slump in the business and the bulk of them will prove boring reading to all excepting the recipients. Mr. W. S. Marris knocks off a K.C.I.E., probably in honour of his manifold activities in politics, beginning with his Round Table confabulations and ending with the drafting of the Reform Report. Mr. P. C. Mitter, of Rowlatt Report notoriety, gets the rank of C.I.E., which, by the way, Mr. Cassum Mitha got long ago. There is a name in the list of knighthoods which will be of All-India interest and it is the name of Dr. P. C. Ray, "Educational Service, Bengal". As a scientist, he has achieved an international reputation. But the inexorable laws of the bureaucracy by which mediocrities are imported have operated and while those who are not fit to tie his shoe strings are placed over his head, it has been his fate to remain grinding in the Provincial Service. His only fault is that he is an Indian—but, then, it is a serious disqualification in India. The "Indian" list of Bahadurs with all their prefixial variations is as usual the feast of the small fry. On the whole the "honours" of the year are dull, but as the recipients cherish them and aspiringly agitate in private for more, the happy and the disappointed have to wait for the next turn. It is rather a slump this time, but prosperous seasons will, we hope for their sake, return.

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The Government of Bombay have appointed a special committee to inquire into the question of providing additional facilities for education in the Government Arts Colleges by increasing accommodation in the existing colleges and by planting new colleges in convenient centres. Such a committee should have been appointed years ago, but we welcome it on the old ground that it is better late than never. We welcome it also because it typifies a healthy change in the attitude of the Government. When Sir Pherozeshah Mehta used to ask Government to establish model colleges in Gujerat and Sind as in the Deccan, the stereotyped reply of Government was that they had done their duty by starting two colleges, one in Poona and another in Bombay. Those familiar with the story of the Karnatak College need not be told what a hard struggle it was to convince Government of their duty in starting a college in the Southern Division. Sind is still without a Government college. The appointment of a committee, obviously charged to report on providing additional facilities for higher education, shows that Government have dropped their old and apathetic policy of self-satisfaction that they had done enough and that the rest was for others. The State cannot shirk its responsibility in this way; in fact in many countries of the West, the State sets no limits on its activities in education. Some of the advanced countries have not hesitated even to adopt a policy of free higher education. The conception of the duties of the State are thus growing more and more comprehensive and the Government of Bombay would have shown themselves sadly deficient if they had stuck to the old theories. The terms of reference of the committee are of a restricted character. They are to concern themselves only with Government Arts Colleges. Government have recognized that the problem cannot be solved merely by increasing accommodation in the existing colleges. They have recognized also the necessity of starting new colleges in convenient centres. The question was specifically referred to the Bombay University a few days ago and the University brought to the notice of Government the necessity of starting new colleges and the general opinion then expressed was that increased accommodation in the existing colleges alone will not remedy the situation.

To come to the point, there are, at present, three First Grade and one Second Grade Government Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency. The three old colleges are not put under any restraint as regards the admission of numbers, but it has been the invariable hobby of Government colleges to limit the number of their students. It is one of the reasons that have made Government colleges very costly to Government. The average cost of educating a student in the Elphinstone College comes to Rs. 383, whereas a Deccan College student costs Rs. 318. The number of students in these colleges is 323 and 296 respectively. The Gujerat College, which has lately come under Government, has 644 students on its rolls and the average cost of a Gujerat student is only Rs. 156. These figures have their own lesson for us. It is the prejudice against large numbers which is responsible for the heavy cost of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. If we look at the question a little more closely, we shall see that a college of 300 students costs as much as a college of 600 students. It looks a little paradoxical, but it is, nevertheless, quite true. Government had to spend Rs. 70,000, Rs. 69,000 and Rs. 61,000 on the Elphinstone, Deccan and Gujerat colleges, respectively. Even if the number of students is small, Government have to maintain a full staff. There were only 124 and 122 students reading for the degree in Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges which split up into various voluntary classes, gives us very modest classes. It is not quite an unheard-of thing to have a dozen to two dozen students in some of the voluntary classes of these colleges. But all the same, the full staff has to be retained and heavy expenditure incurred. The attendance can be doubted with absolutely no extra strain; if at all, a few extra lecturers may have to be appointed. The extra cost will not be more than Rs. 10,000, but the fee receipts will be doubled and the net cost will be considerably reduced. The first thing to which the committee may, therefore, well address itself is the maintenance of proper numbers in the Government Art Colleges. At least two classes of 120 in F. Y. and 150 students in Intermediate and 150 in B. A. should be maintained. It gives, on the whole, a total of 540 students—a fairly reasonable number. It will materially reduce the net expenditure on the existing Government Art Colleges. The numbers proposed are not at all heavy, as compared with 1,056, 898 and 1,241 students, maintained by the Wilson, St. Xavier's and Ferguson colleges respectively. Vice-Principals may be appointed in all the Government colleges, who may relieve the Principal of routine duties.

Before, however, taking up the question of increasing the accommodation of the existing colleges, it is hoped that Government will seriously consider the question of finding a permanent home for the Karnatak College and of raising it to the status of a first grade college. Interrim accommodation has been found in the Training College buildings, but the sooner the college is transferred to its own buildings, the better will it be. At the least computation, it will take two years to complete the buildings and the expenditure can be spread over two years, if not more. Moreover, we may remind Government that the Bombay University has allowed only three years, of which we are nearing the end of the second, within which Government are to raise the college to the first grade. The college has been successful and there is no dearth of students, as is evidenced from the fact that it had to refuse admission the very second year. Pending the completion of buildings, interrim accommodation should be found for some more classes and the college should be raised to the first grade from June next. While planning the college, it may be suggested that it should be built so as to accommodate 600 students. All this will mean only provision for about 800 additional students in all the existing Government Arts Colleges. This alone will obviously not satisfy the demand. Sind, as we mentioned, is without a Government college and instead of taking over the existing college, as they did in Gujerat, Government should start a new college in Hyderabad. Another convenient and much indeed centre will be Nasik, which will serve, the two Khandesh Districts and Nasik. Lower down, one of the best centres for starting a college is Satara, which already possesses two fine schools, as feeders. But it may await for some time. We are glad to learn that the Deccan Education Society will soon start a college near Sangli. The Rajaram College of Kolhapur is nearing its last gasp and unless Government bring some diplomatic pressure upon the Maharajah, we see no signs of its existence beyond a term or two. But its disappearance will not much matter, in view of the new college, projected by the D. E. Society. But the Society had better start the College in British territory, for reasons which do not require any elaborate treatment. To sum up, there is room for reforms in both directions, increased accommodation in the existing colleges and establishment of new colleges. We trust the Committee will find its labours —and we hope its findings will take the shape of the suggestions we have made— rewarded by the prompt adoption of its proposals by the Government. There are some minor matters of detail in connection with Government colleges, such as the provision of free studentships attached to every High School, in order that the poor and intelligent students may easily pass on to the colleges and the transfer of the Deccan College from its present buildings to those of the Agricultural & Science College, so that it may be near two other Arts Colleges in Poona. But these questions are not exactly covered by the terms of reference and Government themselves can dispose of them without the aid of any committees.

## Notes of the Day.

**More About Election.**

We stated on Tuesday that the election had been won by clever tactics rather than by a fair presentment of the issues involved. This view is supported by further details about the election furnished by Reuter. In the first place,—barring Ireland—it is evident that numerically the new Parliament does not carry with it the mandate of the entire electorate. For, an analysis of the polling shows that London and Scotland polled less than half the total electorate, the English boroughs and counties a little more than half and Wales just half. The Coalition officials claim that the two principal factors which contributed to their triumph are the votes of women and the votes of the soldiers. But the sacrifices of the soldiers give a special title to determine the peace settlement and reconstruction policy. [illegible]

**Soldiers' and Women's Vote.**

But from the very beginning it was evident that there were almost insurmountable practical difficulties in securing real verdict of the army. It is not surprising, therefore, that less than 50 per cent. of soldiers voted. Nor is this all. The true nature of the support which soldiers are claimed to have given to the Coalition is indicated in the remarks, such as "Send us home and we will vote", "demobilisation first, Election afterwards". We have no information about the candidates with which soldiers' ballot-papers were returned. As for the character of the women's suport, it is enough to point out that the women electors comprise only those who are entitled to the municipal vote and have attained the age of forty and that the thousands of munition girls who contributed so much to win the war still remain voteless.

**"To the Women of India."**

That the women of India should should win the heart of her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, as indicated in Her Majesty's glorious message to them, speaks as much for the generous nature of her Majesty as for the heroic sufferings of the women of India, who during the war proved worthy of their ancestors. The women of India will cherish with proud gratification her Majesty's appreciation of their "fortitude and endurance during the strain of the war which has filled me with admiration and gratitude." That Indian women should send letters to their husbands, sons and brothers with the forces abroad exhorting them to be brave in battle, stout-hearted in adversity, faithful to their country and throne to the point of death" is only in keeping with the glorious traditions of India and, as the Queen herself recalls, of the history of India which is full of the heroism and courage of its women. India's women will be gratified that Her Majesty is assured "that many influences are at work which make for the greater well being and advancement of the women of India."

**Famine Relief in the Presidency.**

The report of the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas on the work of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund during December discloses the fact that both the authorities and those controlling the Bombay Famine Relief Fund—a Fund, let us remember, that has been in existence for some years—have woke up rather late, in its

# PEACE PROPOSALS.

## GOOD UNDERSTANDING REACHED.

## CONFERENCES WITH MR. WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 1.

The "Morning Post" states that the conversations between President Wilson and the representatives of Britain and the Dominions were most cordial. All participants were eminently satisfied and a good understanding was reached. There were three stages, firstly, a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet at which a complete agreement was reached on peace proposals, affecting the Imperial Government and the Dominions; secondly, a conference between President Wilson and the representatives of the Imperial Government with a view to exchanging British and American proposals; and thirdly, meeting of President Wilson with Dominion Ministers.

A high authority states that the questions of reparation and indemnities (in which connection it is understood that the Dominions will submit separate demands) international maritime law, territorial delimitations and the fate of the German colonies were discussed at these conferences. It is understood that the Dominions received assurances that the Colonies will not be returned to Germany. There was no fundamental difference as regards the League of Nations which the Allies hope to put into effect as the first principle of the Peace Treaty. The impression of the Dominions' representatives is that the Peace Conference will conclude earlier than was anticipated prior to Prfesident Wilson's visit.

## "CLEARING THE WAY TO CONFERENCE."

### FRANKNESS BETWEEN WILSON AND CLEMENCEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 1.

Frankness between President Wilson and M. Clemenceau on the subject of the difficulties of peace settlement is welcomed by the papers as clearing the way to the conference. It is pointed out that the utterances convey the impression that the underlying community of conditions is stronger than the differences.

## AERIAL ATTACKS ON GERMANY.

### POLICY EXPLAINED BY MAJOR-GENERAL TRENCHARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Jan. 1.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 2.

A dpatch from Major-General Trenchard, commanding the Independent Air Force, explaining the policy of attacks on Germa, says that the alternatives were a sustain attack on one large centre after another until each was destroyed or an attack as many industrial centres as possible The latter plan was adopted because e forces were not sufficient to carry out the former, which, even with greater forces, uld have taken another five years to execte. Major-General Trenchard incidentally mentions that the Group commanded Colonel R. Mulock was established in England for bombing Berlin, but it only reived machines capable of carrying out wk at the end of October, and although erybody worked day and night to get the ready for attack they were only completed hree days before the signing of the armiste.

## TO ROTECT WILLIAM'S PROPERTY.

### LEAGU FORMED IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 1

COPENHAGEN.—"A League of German men and women protect William Second's personal life nd security" has been formed in Berlin nd has issued an appeal denying that its purpose is other than is described by the League's official name. The appeal exhorts diplomatists and others to furnish information for the projected white book exculpating the Ex-Kaiser from the guilt of war. Prince Henry of Prussia was offered the Presidency of the League but declined saying that Hindenburg should be appointed. Prince Henry in accepting the membership says that he expects to be called as a witness on behalf of his Imperial Brother.

## AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

### MR. DANIELS URGES APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Daniels appeared in the Naval Committees of the House of Representatives and urged the approval of three years' naval programme with the proviso that whenever a general international agreement was reached for the reduction of armaments President Wilson would be authorised to order the discontinuance of American construction.

# DR. WILSON AT MANCHESTER.

## LEAGUE IN DEFENCE OF RIGHT.

## "THERE IS A GREAT VOICE OF HUMANITY ABROAD"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 1.

President Wilson was enthusiastically received at Manchester yesterday. The President visited the Ship Canal and afterwards received the freedom of the city at the Free Trade Hall. Replying to the Mayor the President said:—

"The theme we must have in our minds now is common interest and the determination of what is common interest. The world has been governed by partnerships of interest and they have broken down. Interest does not bind; interest separates With the slightest departure jealousies spring up The only thing that can bind peoples, is common devotion to right. Unless man performs his whole duty he is entitled to no right.-

### AMERICA INTERESTED IN PARTNERSHIP OF RIGHT.

"You know that the United States has always felt that she must keep separate from the connection with European politics and she is not now interested in European politics, but interested in the partnership of right between America and Europe. She is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world. Therefore, in the settlement ahead something more delicate and difficult than ever attempted before is to be accomplished in a genuine concert of mind and purpose.

"But, there is an element present that makes it easy. Never before has there been such keen international consciousness as now. There is a great voice of humanity abroad in the world, which he who cannot hear is deaf. There is a great compulsion of common conscience now in existence, which if any statesmen resist he has gained a most unenviable eminence in history. We are not obeying the mandates of parties or politics. we are obeying the mandates of humanity

### MACHINERY OF READJUSMENT.

"I am not hopeful that individual items of settlements we are to attempt will be altogether satisfactory, yet if we are to make unsatisfactory settlements we must see that they are rendered more and more satisfactory by subsequent adjustments which are made possible. So that, we must provide machinery of readjustment that we may have machinery of good-will and friendship. If the world is to remain a body of friends, it must have means of friendship—constant friendly intercourse and constant watchful over common interest and and easy and constant method of conference so that troubles may be taken when they are little and not allowed to grow until they are big."

"Goodwill is the forerunner of trade and trade is the great amicable instrument of the world. I wish we could not only for Great Britain and the United States, but for France, Italy and the world, enter into a Great League and Covenant declaring ourselves first of all friends of mankind and uniting ourselves together for the maintenance and triumph of right."

### UNITY OF SPIRIT.

'Speaking at a subsequent luncheon, the President said:—Our men and your men have fought side by side in great battles in France for the first time under a common commander. With unity of command there rose a unity of spirit. The minute we consented to cooperate our hearts were drawn together in cooperation. So from the military side we have given ourselves an example for years to come. Having now seen we can fight shoulder to shoulder, we will continue to advance shoulder to shoulder and I think you will find that the peoples of the United States are not the least eager of parties."

## ITALIAN WAR LOSSES.

### 460,000 DEAD: 947,000 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 1.

ROME.—It is officially announced that Italian losses on all fronts during the war were:—

Dead—460,000. including 16,362 officers;
Wounded—947,000 including 33,347 officers.

The number totally or partially disabled is estimated at over half-a-million.

## WIDESPREAD OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE.

### CHAOS AND ANARCHY AT BREST LITOVSK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 1.

A Russian wireless message describes the widespread operations in which the Ukrainian Soviet Army is engaged in the neighbourhoods of Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav and Minsk. The message shows that the complete German evacuation of Vilna is expected on January 5th. Chaos and anarchy reign at Brest-Litovsk, where the fortress has been dismantled.
to the station *en route* for London.

# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

## PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

## ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

On the motion of Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President. The President in reply spoke feelingly in Hindi on the question of Hindu-Moslem unity. After thanking the Reception Committee and the volunteers, he observed that this year's Congress was the most important of all from all points of view, from the resolutions passed, the reapproachment between Hindus and Moslems and the attendance of tenant delegates. It was, he said, a matter of congratulation that out of 5,400 delegates they had as many as 700 tenant delegates and he hoped their interest in their proceedings would increase every day and that they would on their return home establish Congress Committees in every tahsil and thus carry on the educative work.

Continuing, the President asked them to remember that God had endowed all human beings with the same wisdom and they should, therefore, discard their timidity. He exhorted them not to be unjust and at the same time not to put up with any injustice. They had been promised Responsible Government and they would get it. They might get it to-morrow or they might get it five years hence, but now what he asked them to take was that they would claim equality in all matters and that they would rally round the banner of the Congress in every village and there educate their less unfortunate brethren to understand their rights. He also appealed to the women of the country to take greater interest in the political welfare of the country.

### HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

But, there was one consideration which was of the utmost importance. They were a weak nation. They were a subject nation. The reason for their being a subject nation was that in the past there was no unity in the country. They were all children of the soil and it was imperative that one should not attack others. Were the doctrines of their ancient Hindu literature and the Koran Sharif of the Mahomedans not powerful enough to remove all dissensions between the two communities? How long would they give cause to aliens to ridicule them, how long would they give cause to say that the Hindus and Mahomedans could not live together and it was essential for Englishmen to come from a distance of 7,000 miles to rule them? He appealed to them to devise some means to remove all causes of dissension and for that purpose he was prepared to give his life. If any Hindu had in any manner given offence to a Mahomedan, he in this imperial gathering publicly apologised to the Mahomedans on behalf of the Hindus. In this imperial gathering he begged from his Mahomedan brothers that they should refrain from doing anything that would hurt the feelings of Hindus. They were both being trampled and under such disabilities why should they create further differences between them He referred to the question of cow-sacrifice. He wished to assure his Mahomedan brethren that what some misguided Hindus did they did under mistaken ideas of religion. If Mahomedans thought that it was absolutely essential to sacrifice cows from a religious point of view in spite of all the pain, he was prepared to witness the sacrifice. Hundreds and thousands of their countrymen had suffered in the matter and he appealed to them that in this ancient and holy city of Hindus and Mahomedans alike they should both confer and devise some means of preventing these deplorable incidents. If they succeeded in bringing about unity between two communities, they would obtain full self-government that moment. (Loud and continued applause).

The Congress was then dissolved.

## "OLD JADE OF A RUMOUR."

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 1..

When the Congress resumed the sitting yesterday forenoon, it was found the attendance was smaller than on the previous day, when it was the biggest in view of the important resolution on Self-Determination. Enthusiasm was, however undiminished and rumour lent certain zest to the interest of the audience, who expected some sensational developments. As occasionally happens the rumour proved an old jade and all evil prognostications proved utterly baseless.

Mr. C. R. Das moved the resolution relating to the Indian Peace Delegation. He merely commended his resolution. Mr. Chakrabarty moved an amendment, adding the names of Gandhi and Mr. Hassan Imam and mover having accepted the amendment, the question presented no more difficulty. But Pandit Radhakant Malaviya opposed the resolution on extraneous and irrelevant grounds. He exhibited undue tenderness and anxiety regarding the position of the Government. He, however, met with no encouragement whatsoever, though the Congress listened to a greater part of his discursive talk with patience and even a spirit of positive toleration. Needless to say the resolution when put to vote was carried with acclamation.

### THE £45 MILLION CONTRIBUTION.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved the resolution on £45 million contribution. While he had nothing to say about the procedure adopted by the Government in that particular in-

(Continuer on Page 8.)

# ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

## QUESTION OF KALIPHATE

## INDIAN MOSLEMS' APPREHENSIONS.

### REPRESENTATION AT PEACE CONFERENCE DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

At the Moslem League in the afternoon session, the League passed a number of resolutions including that on self-determination, which was on the line of the Congress resolution. Regarding the Peace Conference, the League demanded the right of sending their representative by election. Repeal of the Press Act and the Arms Act was sought and the Katarpur "Id" riots were deprecated. The resolution on the last named subject called upon Hindu leaders to take effective steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

Another resolution demanded inquiry into the administration of the C. I. D. The League also opposed the Excess-Profits Tax on the ground of the poverty of the people and the severe famine prevailing through out the country.

### FUTURE OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The following resolution was also passed, the speakers emphasising that it was the innermost wishes of the Moslems of India:—

"Having regard to the fact that the Indian Musalmans take a deep interest in the fate of their co-religionists outside India and that the collapse of the Muslim Powers of the world is bound to have an adverse influence on the political importance of the Musalmans in the country and the annihilation of the military powers of Islam in the world cannot but have a far reaching effect on the minds of even the loyal Musalmans of India, the All-India Moslem League considers it to be its duty to place before the Government of India and his Majesty's Government the true sentiments of the Muslim community and requests that the British representatives at the Peace Conference will use their influence and see that in the territorial and political redistribution to be made the fullest consideration should be paid to the requirements of the Islamic Law with regard to the full and independent control by the Sultan of Turkey, the Khalifa of the Prophet, over the Holy Places and over the Jazirat Ul Arab, as delimitated in Muslim books.

The League further hopes that in determining the political relations of the Empire for the future, His Majesty's ministers shall pay the fullest consideration to the universal and deep sentiment of the Musalmans of India and that resolute attempts should be made to effect a complete reconciliation and lasting concord between the Empire and Muslim States. based on terms of equity and justice in the interests alike of the British Empire and the Muslim word."

### RELEASE OF MOSLEM INTERNEES URGED.

The following resolution was also carried:

"The All-India Muslim League views with great dissatisfaction the unreasonable attitude of the Government in not releasing Maulana Mahomed Hussain and other Muslim internees even after the signing of the armistice and urges their immediate release in order to allay Muslim feelings in view of the vague nature of the charges framed against them by the committee of enquiry appointed by the Government to investigate their case. The League strongly protests against the continuation of the internment of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahommed Ali."

Mr. Wazir Hussein, who spoke on resolution, said in the cause of the two Ali brothers, it was not only injustice but oppression.

The session was dissolved after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

## ANGLO-INDIAN CONFERENCE.

### ASSOCIATION RENAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

At the afternoon sitting of the Anglo-Indian Conference several subjects on the agenda were deferred for consideration of the Central Council and amalgamated associations when formed.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dubern, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Crashaw, it was resolved to locate the central office of the League in Allahabad till the amalgamations were completed. With a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. Chiene, the Conference came to a close.

At to-day' session of the Anglo-Indian Conference yesterday's name in the resolution regarding the amalgamated associations was reconsidered. It was decided by a large majority to adopt the name of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Federation. It was also resolved that the various branches open registers of the names of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans as are willing to register and the compilitions be submitted to the central office.

# ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

## PROPOSED PETITION TO HIS MAJESTY.

## PRAYER FOR CHARTER OF FREEDOM.

### DEPUTATION TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

At the annual meeting of the Home Rule League it was resolved to transfer the League's headquarters to Bombay. The following resolutions were passed:—

That the All-India Home Rule League most respectfully begs to convey to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor its deep loyalty and profound devotion to the throne and its congratulations on the success which has crowned the great war for the freedom of nations.

That the Home Rule League welcomes the announcement of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to this country believing that his presence will strengthen the connexion between India and Great Britain.

That this conference desires to place on record its profound appreciation of the brilliant gallantry of the Allied armies and especially of the heroic achievements of the British Indian army and conveys to them all its most cordial congratulations on their having jointly won freedom, justice and self-determination for humanity.

That a deputation representing the All-India Home Rule League be sent to Britain, the members to be chosen by the executive of the League, to carry out its objects and that the British auxiliary of the League be requested to make necessary arrangements there for its reception and work.

PETITION TO HIS MAJESTY.

That this conference approves of submission to the King-Emperor of the petition hereinafter following and requests its British auxiliary to arrange for its presentation by the deputation while in England:—

*To The King-Emperor's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

The humble petition of His Majesty's loyal and loving subjects in India by the deputation of the Home Rule for India League.

Showeth that your petitioners lay at the feet of your Imperial Majesty their loyal congratulations in that the giver of Victory has crowned with success the arms of your Majesty's Allies in the world-war now happily approaching its termination and has thus in the sacred person of your Majesty, in common with nations allied together for the vindication of the sacredness of treaties and of the liberty of oppressed nationalities rendered secure the liberties of nations and the establishment of justice and righteousness in international relations.

That your petitioners appeal to your Majesty to extend to your Empire of India through such means as to your Majesty's wisdom may seem fitting the liberty which is now being established in Europe, in Arabia and in Africa and to lift this Great Dependency to the position of a free nation under your Majesty's Imperial Crown on an equality with the Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire.

That your petitioners believe that this prayer, for freedom cannot justly be denied to the one-fifth of the human race in India, over which your Imperial Majesty rules through your Majesty's Governor-General with the help, in his own words, of the machinery of autocracy, a vast population who do not share, though under your Majesty's sceptre, the elementary rights of security of life, liberty of person and possession of property, which should be theirs unless deprived of them by a sentence duly passed in one of your Majesty's courts of justice after open trial, as assured by the Magna Carta and other laws on which depend the allegiance of the subjects to your Majesty.

Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant through such constitutional ways as are available this our humble petition and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

That a petition to Parliament be drawn up by the following persons to be presented by the deputation as arranged by the British auxiliary:—The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Messrs. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, P. K. Teleng and the President of the League.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

That the British auxiliary in consultation with the deputation arrange for a Home Rule for India Conference in London at such date as the British auxiliary shall decide.

That a vigorous propaganda for the furtherance of the object of the League be carried on in India during the coming year.

# NEW YEAR HONOURS.

## DR. ROY AND MR. SETALVAD KNIGHTED.

## MR. P. C. MITTER GETS C. I. E

## AWARDS FOR WAR SERVICES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

G. C. B.

General Sir Charles Monro is gazetted Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

G.C.I.E.

The Gaekwar of Baroda; Lieut.-Colonel the Maharaja of Alwar.

K.C.S.I.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S., Central India.

C.S.I.

Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., Bihar and Orissa.

C.S.I.

*(For services connected with the war.)*

Mr. H. F. Howard, Secretary, Government of India, Finance; Dr. H. H. Hayden, Geological Survey; Lieut.-Colonel H. Deevoeux, I. G. Police, Burma.

K.C.I.E.

Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Chief Commissioner of Assam; Mr. W. S. Marris, Joint Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.

K.C.I.E.

*(For services connected with the war.)*

Mehtar of Chitral; Maulvi Rahim Baksh, Bhawalpur; Mr. J. H. Seabrooke, India Office.

C.I.E.

Mr. L. S. O'Malley, I.C.S., Bengal; Mr P. C. Mitter, Calcutta; Mr. G. J. Jennings, Director, Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. S. P. O'Donell, Chief Secretary, U. P.; Mr. E. M. Cook, Controller of Currency, Bombay; Mr. C. Tindall, Secretary, Government of Bengal; Mr. A. I. Mayhew, Director of Public Instruction, C. P.; Mr. W. Crook, I.C.S. (retired); Mr. V. A. Smith, I.C.S. (retired); Mr. A. Low, Messrs. Grindlay and Co.; Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Irvine, Punjab Commission; Mr. H. I. Watson, I.C.S., Jullundur; Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., Ahmedabad; Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Calvert, I.M.S., Calcutta; Mr. C. G. Hogers, Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma; Mr. H. D. O'Darley, P. W. D., U. P.; Mr. T. R. D. Bell, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay; Mr. W. F. Perree, Conservator of Forests, U. P.; Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; Major J. H. Murray, I.M.S., Andamans; the Revd. Dr. W. Skinner, Madras Christian College.

C.I.E.

*(For services connected with the war.)*

Brigadier-General H. A. Iggulden, Bangalore Brigade; Brigadier-General R. S. St. John, Embarkation Commandant, Bombay; Lieut.-Colonel S. S. W. Paddon, India Office; Major W. Mason, Tea Association, Assam; Mr. W. A. R. Wood, Consul, Assam; Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, I.C.S., Bengal; Lieut.-Colonel A. I. C. McCormick, Mint, Calcutta; Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Swinton, I.M.S., Bombay; Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Lamont, I.M.S., Punjab; Capt. G. J. C. Kendall, R. I. M.; Lieut.-Colonel Muhammad Afzal Khan, Bahawalpur; Mr. E. A. S. Sell, Agent, E. B. S. Railway; Major F. R. S. Gervers, R.E., North-West Frontier Province; Mr. C. J. Davidsen, Vice-Consul, Yokohama; Mr. F. J. Preston, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. A. H. Silver, Indian Munitions Board; Mr. F. W. Hanson, B. B. & C. I. Railway; Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan Bakhsh, Foreign Department; Colonel V. P. Singh, Benares State; Sardar Lakhangouda Basava Prabhu Sirdesai Vantmari Bombay.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Justice E. E. Fletcher, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Bombay University; Mr. J. H. Stone, Director, Public Instruction, Madras; Mr. W. A. Beardsell, Sherrif of Madras; Mr. L. W. King, I.C.S., (retired); Dr. P. C. Roy, Educational Service Bengal; Mr. R. H. Henderson, Assam; Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Coal Controller.

K. B. E.

Lt.-Col. H. Dennys, Inspecter-General Police, Punjab; Sir Stanley Reed, Central Publicity Board; Sir H. G. Richards, Chief Justice, Allahabad; Lt.-Col. J. W. Thomson, Agent to Shipping Controller, India.

C. B. E.

F. W. Allum, Nuskki Railway; Col. W. G. Reyts, R.A.M.C., Bombay Brigade; V. H. Galth, N.-W. Railway; Lt.-Col. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., Recruiting Officer, Kirkee, Lady (Eva) Cardew, Madras; Mrs. Gertrude Carmichael, Bombay; H. A. Close, Inspector-General Police, N. W. F. P.; A. C. Coubrough, Indian Munitions Board; Raja Sudhal Deo Bamra, Bihar and Orissa; G. O. Denham, Deputy Director-General Intelligence, T. A. Ferrier, Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta; J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., N. W. F. P.; H. Harcourt, I.C.S., Punjab; J. P. Hardiman, Controller, Munitions, Burma; W. F. Harnett, E. B. S. R.; E. J. Holbarton, Consul for Siam, Burma; H. B. Holmes D. and R. R.; Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, U.P.; Captain Nawab Malik Muhammad Mubariz Khan, Tiwana, Punjab; D. Lindsay, Royal Insurance Company, Calcutta; Mrs. Mirian Isabel Lyons, Poona; B. N. Mitra, Controller, War Accounts; E. A. Molony, I.C.S., Agra; A. R. Murray, Manager Thomas Duff and Co., Calcutta; Lt.-Col. A. J. O'Brien Deputy Commissioner, Punjab; J. P. Orr, Improvement Trust, Bombay; Col. C. M. Pearce, E. I. Railway; D. Petrie, Punjab Police; Sir J. Stanley, Vice-Chairman, Indian Soldiers Fund, London; Lieut.-Col. E. L. Ward, I.M.S., Punjab.

KAISARI-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Miss Sarah Isabel Hatch, Canadian Baptist Mission, Madras; Revd Dr. L. R. Scudder, American Mission, Madras; Mr. W. S. Millard, Messrs. Phipson and Co., Bombay; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Merchant, Bombay; Mrs. Pandita Ramabai, Bombay; Mr. A. D. Pickford Begg, Dunlop and Co., Calcutta; Lala Mul Chand Thakral, Multan; Mr. A. G. Dubern, D. Bern and Co., Burma; Miss G. Davis, Victoria War Hospital, Bombay; Mr. J. D. Price, Civil Surgeon, Nowgong, Assam.

KHAN BAHADUR PERSONAL DISTINCTION

Sahib Mirza Muhammad Bin Ahmed, Assistant Judicial Officer, Basrah; Khan Sahib Burjoree Cowasji Lichmore Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow Division); Mr. Judah Hyam, Veterinary Overseer, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

RAI BAHADUR.

The title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—Mannur Venkata Raghavulu Reddi Garu, Vice-President, Chingleput District Board, Madras Presidency; Babu Sharat Kishore Basu, Subordinate Judge (retired), Bengal; Babu Chandra Bhusan Banerji, Subordinate Judge (retired), Bengal; Babu Bijay Krishna Basu, Superintendent, Zoological Gardens, Calcutta; Babu Suresh Chandra Sen, Additional Magistrate, Tippera, Bengal; Rai Sahib Sharat Kumar Raha, Superintendent of Excise, Bengal; Babu Bhawanji Nath Nandi, Additional Superintendent of Police, Bakarganj, Bengal; Babu Gopal Chandra Mitra, Assistant Serologist to Government, Calcutta; Babu Prasanna Narayan Chaudhuri, Government Pleader, Pabna, Bengal; Babu Rajendra Kumar Ghosh, Zamindar, Khulna, Bengal; Rai Sahib Hari Das, Benares; Rai Sahib Raghunath Singh, Court of Wards Estate, Rampura, United Provinces; Lala Ganesh Prasad, Taluqdar of Maurawan, Unao, United Provinces; Babu Mohan Lal, Chairman, Municipal Board, United Provinces; Sakur Ramhunath Singh, Taluqdar of Isatpur, Partabgarh District, United Provinces; Rai Sahib Sewak Ram, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Magistrate, Lyallpur, Punjab; Rai Sahib Lala Tara Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Bhiwani, Punjab; Munshi Brij Narayan, Minister of Council, Wizarat, Jind State; Rai Sahib Badri Das, Pleader, Jullundur; Lala Wazir Chand Chopra, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; the Hon Lala Jawahir Lal Bhargava, Pleader, Hissar; Babu Sarjug Prashad Singh, Municipal Commissioner, Sitamarhi, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Kashi Nath Singh, Zamindar, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Nimai Charan Mitra, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Sarat Chandra Roy, Ranchi; Bihar and Orissa; Babu Taratenath Mitra, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Shahabad, Bihar and Orissa; Rai Sahib Jagatnath Prasad Mistra, Pleader, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces; Rai Sahib Ganeshdas Kundanmal, Amraoti, Berar; Babu Pramod Chandra Datta, Government Pleader, Sylhet, Assam; Srijut Kishna Chandra Chaudhuri, Extra Assistant Commisssioner (retired), Assam; Mr. Vaishnava Das, B.A., Accountant-General, Indore State; Sah Mehar Chand Nazim of Suratgarh, Bikaner State; Babu Bijay Krishna Banarji, Superintendent, Home Department, Government of India; Rai Sahib Gouri Kant Roy, Superintendent, Office of Central Publicity Board, Rai Sahib Debendra Nath Ghosh, Senior Superintendent, Department of Statistics, India; Rai Sahib Daya Sahni, Officiating Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Archaeological Survey Department; Babu Amrita Esal Banerji, Superintendent, Legislative Department, Government of India.

RAO BAHADUR.

The title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction is conferred upon:—The Hon. Mr. Thiruvengama Rangachariar, High Court Vakil, Madras.

RAO BAHADUR.

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction is conferred upon: The Hon. Mr. Thiruvengata Rangachariar, High Court Vakil, Madras; Rai Sahib Malkayil Chandappankoman, Assistant to Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Madras; Mr. Ottilingam Kandaswami Chettiyar, Lecturer in English in Madras Christian College; Mr. Konkoth Ramani Menon Avargal, Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras; Mr. Peruvemba Sundara Ayar Sesha Ayyar, Subordinate Judge, Madras Presidency; Mr. Talakodi Madattil Appu Nedungadi, Chairman, Calicut Municipal Council, Malabar; Mr. Sujir Raghunathayya, President, Mangalore Taluk Board, Madras Presidency; Mr. Arasanipalai Venkatachari Kuppuswami Ayyangar, Government Pleader, Cuddalore, Madras Presidency; Rao Sahib Anant Krishna Pai, Assessment Department, Bombay Municipality; Rao Sahib Raghavendra Rao Krishna M. Kembhavi, retired Public Prosecutor, Bijapur, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Chandravanand Shrikrishnand Pandit, Assistant Secretary to Government Irrigation and Railways, Bombay; Mr. Hanmantram Ramnath, merchant, Poona; Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Malji, Divisional Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Broach, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Chaudhri Kishan Singh, Honorary Assistant Collector, Sehra, United Provinces; Mr. Chaudhri Tara Singh, Superintendent of Police, Etah, United Provinces; Rai Sahib Daji Ramchandra, Medical practitioner, Nagpur; Mr. Nonguers Streenivas Tirumalai, District Judge, Bangalore, Pandit Vinayak Rao Krishna Rao Mulye, late Dewan, Jhabua State Central India.

SARDAR SAHIB.

The title of Sardar Sahib as a personal distinction is conferred upon: Mr. Munshi Amar Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Mr. Chaudhri Balwant Singh Safedposh of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur District, Punjab; Bhai Punjabad Singh, Maga Tahsil, Ferozepur District, Punjab; Sub-assistant Surgeon Kesar Singh Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps. Mr. Sant Singh, lately temporary engineer Mysore and West Coast Railway Survey; Bhai Jawahir Singh Sahni, Base Post Master, Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

KHAN SAHIB,

The title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction is conferred upon: Mr Muhammad W. Qasim Ali Sahib District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency; Mr. Aspandiar Rustam Irani, Poona; Mr. Maneckji Merwanji Karaka, merchant Dharwar, Bombay Presidency; Mir Ahmed Ali, Inspector, Bombay City Police. Dr. Alibhai Mahomedbhai Mansuri of Ahmedabad; Wadero Shah Nawaz Ghulam Murtaza Bhutto Zamindar, Sind; Maulvi Abdul Rashid Khan vice chairman District Board, Noakhali, Bengal; Munshi Amjad Ali Khan Gonda, District United Provinces; Munshi Abbas Ali Khan, Shahjahanpur, United Provinces, Munshi Bashir Ali Khan, District Recruiting Officer, Banda, United Provinces; Dr. Tasadduq Hussain, Civil Assistant Surgeon, United Provinces; Munshi Abdul Jalil Inspector of Police City Inspector, Bareilly, United Provinces; Khan Sher Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Malik Sardar Sli Inspector of Police, Punjab; Pir Munawar Ahmad Deputy Collector, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Sardar Fateh Khan, Malal Attock District; Mr. Chaudhri Yusuf Ali Zaildar, Lyallpur; Munshi Mansab Ali Khan, officiating Dewan, Mater Kotta State; Maulvi Chaudhri Badruddin, Manager, Court of Wards Estates, Shahbad, Bihar and Orissa; Maulvi Abdul Rahim of Nawada District, Gaya, Mahomed Gulam Hussain Surti Twinza, Yenangyaung Burma; Mr. Nazir Abbas Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests Nimar District, Central Provinces; Qazi Shamsher Khan, Raipur; District Central Provinces; Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province; Mr. Ajab Khan, Irrigation Department, North-West Frontier Province; Munshi Sarbuland Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan, Baluchistan; Mr. Muhammad Amin, late Ressaldar, Mokran Boy Corps; Mr. Shawakshaw Pherozeshaw, merchant, Quetta; Seth Abdus Sattar, merchant and contractor, Quetta; Khan Tama Khan, Tahsildar, Baluchistan: Mir Sohrab Khan, Tahsildar, Baluchistan, Mr. Dorabji Fardunji Vakil, Member of Council, Ratlam State; Mr. Wajid Ali Khan, Judicial Secretary, Bhopal State; Mr. Mehrwan Manekji Khambatta, Superintendent Rajputana Agency Office. Mr. Sayid Bashiruddin Hassan Vice President Delhi Municipality; Mr. Fazal Mahomed, Tahsildar, Delhi; Mir Hussain Shah, Officiating Tahsildar Jammu and Kashmir State, Mr. Umar Daraz Khan, Superintendent Office, First Revenue Officer, Baghdad; Agha Mirza Muhammad Afshar Meheb, Khorasan; Hafiz Ghulam Sarwar Khan Mir Munshi British Agency, Kabul; Honorary Captain Ali Haidar Khan, late 38th Central India Horse; Shaik Ahmed Sahib temporary Deputy Examiner Controller of Military Accounts 6th (Poona) Division: Mr. Hamid Gul, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; Mr. Karim Bux. Sub-Inspector, Post and Telegraph Department.

RAI SAHIB.

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# "COLD COMFORT FOR BOLSHEVISTS".

## FRENCH PRESS ON BRITISH ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 31.

The Havas Agency states:—Commenting on the results of the British elections the French press describes the tremendous coalition majority as indeed a cold comfort for the Bolshevists. The papers state that Mr. Snowden's defeat was a foregone conclusion and express no astonishment at Mr. Henderson's defeat saying, his influence was shaken when he advocated the idea of the Stockholm Conference. The defeat of Mr. Asquith is viewed as intensely significant. Certainly no one accuses Mr. Asquith of lukewarmness concerning the war, but his defeat is viewed as a striking endorsement of Mr. Lloyd George's more energetic policy. The papers emphasise that Mr. Lloyd George's political victory will make itself felt in the forthcoming Peace Conference.

# CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

## COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL ADJUSTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 1.

The "Daily Express" states that the War Cabinet is considering the proposal to ask the Peace Congress to appoint commission to enquire regarding international adjustment of conditions of employment and to submit plans for a permanent international court which will secure joint action in this matter.

# "WEDDED TO CAUSE OF HOME RULE."

## A PARSI'S GENEROUS GIFT.

## SEQUEL TO TOWN HALL FIASCO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sending you herewith a letter received from a Parsi gentleman for favour of publication. The donor has asked me not to disclose his name.—Yours, etc.,

BAPOOBHOY B. DESAI,
for Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Home Rule League, Bombay.

To,

THE SECRETARY.
The Home Rule for India League,
(BOMBAY BRANCH).

Sir,

I cannot for the world express my heartfelt admiration of the new leaders of the citizens of Bombay and the Home Rule League, for their unprecedented and glorious success of the 11th December. On account of the great sacrifices these heroes have made, and the humiliation which they have been subjected to by the Kassim Bazaar pariahs, for having espoused the noble cause of Democracy in our sacred land, their names should be chronicled in the political history of India in letters of gold.

By this propaganda of only a month we have advanced five years, and we can now very safely call ourselves true citizens of Bombay. I hope next year we will be in a position to dictate that, "He who cheers unpopular executives will be lynched and he who insults them will be punished."

The requisitionists knew so little of the mighty advancement the public have made in their national self-respect, honour, and duty that they were simply thunderstruck to see thousands of educated Indians thronged at the Town Hall to oppose the ill-conceived Memorial, and make their voice heard by constitutional means, in spite of the disgraceful conduct of the hired hooligans backed by the whole force of the police. It was really a pity to see the docile and law-abiding citizens hunted and beaten from place to place by the police, with Prussian cruelty. To the credit of the educated citizens of Bombay, be it stated that not a stick was raised against such tyranny.

For the noble cause of Home Rule for India *under the British Empire* I enclose a sum of Rs. 100 (Rs. 75 for the Home Rule League and Rs. 25 for the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall) as the contribution for January, 1919, and engage to give the same amount every month till I think of matrimony; i.e., I am for the present wedded to the cause of Home Rule for India. This insignificant sum is almost half of my monthly remuneration and will be ungrudgingly contributed every month till I can kant employed by the Almighty God. "Amen."

Bombay, Dec. 27, 1918.

Yours, etc.,

A (PARSI) WEDDED-HOME-RULER.

# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Continued from page 7.)

stance, he regretted in every other matter the Government had not exhibited similar regard for the non-official opinion. Sufficient time was not allowed to the members of the Imperial Council to ascertain the nature and extent of the contributions from the colonies, and he doubted if when they voted that contribution, they exactly knew what it was compared with India contributions in men, money and material. He also doubted to what extent the fear of being regarded as disloyal induced the members of the Imperial Council to vote it. Asking the Government to reconsider the matter and refrain from giving effect to the resolution of the Imperial Council, the speaker was not afraid of being regarded as disloyal. After referring to the two schools of loyalty viz. the honest and dishonest schools, he observed that luckily the war had ended but unfortunately the economic conditions had become alarming owing to the failure of the monsoon and the prevalence of widespread scarcity. He, therefore, asked the Congress to speak with determined voice, and tell the Government not to enforce the contribution.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in seconding the proposition, said India was not in a position to make any contributions. He strongly condemned the procedure adopted by the Government and critised the conduct of those who voted the contribution. Since the war now practically came to an end, the Finance Member could not justify his claim to the contribution, and their case was stronger in view of it. After referring to untenability of the Government's attempt to levy profits tax he reiterated that contribution should not be enforced.

When Mr. Jamnadas resumed his seat, there was a demand from different parts of the pandal to hear Mr. Hemmaun. But, as it was already late and much business to go through, he declined to embarass the President by making any speech. The resolution was then put to vote and unanimously carried.

Afterwards a number of resolutions was put from the chair and carried very enthusiastically.

The Congress was dissolved after the President was thanked.

# A SAGACIOUS PRONOUNCEMENT.

## THE "PARSI" ON PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The "Praja Mitra and Parsi" writes:—

Those who have never found anything to appreciate or admire in the Indian National Congress have condemned it as usual. The presidential address of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, elected President for the second time, has been justly praised by Indian public opinion as a sagacious and

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## CANADA AND INDIA:

### A PARALLEL.

### SUBSTITUTE "INDIAN" FOR "COLONIAL."

Mr. Bernard Houghton (Retired I.C.S.), contributes to "India" of November 22, last:

Far away from India, and eighty years ago, two peoples in the same land stood face to face, with hatred in their hearts and on their lips the language of bitter vituperation. Differences of language, race, customs, and religion were empoisoned by social cleavage and a deep political feud. The one race, politically supreme, held in its hands not only the government but also the banks and greater trading concerns. The other, far more numerous, but debarred in their own country from all power and real political rights, nursed their grievances in sullenness and rancour, whilst thwarting, so far as in them lay, every activity of the dominant race. Here was indeed a house divided against itself. In place of enterprise there reigned stagnation; class hatred usurped the place of patriotism; trade, public works, education all languished.

Such was the dolorous picture presented in 1835 by the English and French in Canada. What was it that dissipated this nightmare? What magician's wand wafted away the black clouds and laid the foundations of the loyal, prosperous, and united Canada of to-day? For this change from a fratricidal feud to a common patriotism Canada has to thank two men, Lord Durham and Lord Elgin. It was Lord Durham who in his statesmanlike Report of 1835 struck to the earth the evil system of privilege on the one hand and of tutelage on the other. It was Lord Elgin who so courageously carried the new policy into action. Owing to that Report the system of tutelage in the interests of the English ascendancy party was replaced by one of self-government. For all there was equality of political rights. Responsible government by the parliamentary majority became the keynote of a new and happier regime. The changed order was acquiesced in with a good grace by the ascendancy party; in these cases it never is. Because of his loyalty to its spirit, Lord Elgin became the butt of scurrilous attacks, crowned by personal outrage, from his own countrymen, whom self-interest or supposed self-interest blinded to the high statesmanship of his ideals. But his courage failed not, and he lived to see the triumph of his policy and the dawn of a brighter era.

Is there not a lesson to be learnt from this episode in Canadian history? Why should the generosity, the trust which achieved such glorious results in Canada, be denounced as evil counsellors in the case of India? In India, too, there is an English ascendancy party, grasping all power, handling to its own profit the greater portion of the trade; there is the same difference in race, religion, customs, and language; there, also, the Indians, a thousand to one in numbers, find themselves bolted and barred out from the government of their own fatherland. If many of them are uneducated, so, also, were the French Canadians; if they lack political experience, so, also, did the simple inhabitants of the backwoods. As in Canada, the arrogance of the ascendancy party is combined with mistrust of the people in whose land they live, or rather sojourn. Two differences there are, but they are differences entirely in favour of Indian aspirations. Loyalty to England burns with a strong flame in most Indian hearts; in the hearts of the French Canadians of the 'thirties its very ashes were non-existent. Amongst leaders of Indian thought there is a hundredfold more enlightenment and real statesmanship than were to be found with the French of those days. We have all heard Lord Morley's metaphor on wearing a Canadian fur coat in India. But even Lord Morley has his limitations. As his policy on the Bengal partition and more than one of his speeches show, in Indian affairs he has suffered the nobility of his ideals to be warped by the instilled poison of Anglo-Indian sophisms. Love of country can work the same magic in the tropics as beneath a frozen sky; the Indian no less than the Canadian demands self-respect and all that self-respect implies. Freedom and high ideals know no national boundaries. Under all skins, white or brown, they can kindle alike the hearts of men.

What the debasing system of tutelage denies to its victims has been very aptly expressed by Lord Elgin in one of his letters. "One thing is, however, indispensable," he wrote, "to the success of this or of any other system of Colonial government. You must renounce the habit of telling the Colonies that the Colonial's is a provisional existence. *You must allow them to believe that, without severing the bonds which unite them to Great Britain, they may attain the degree of perfection and of social and political development to which organised communities of free men have a right to aspire.*" Change "Colonial" for "Indian" and you have the policy which India demands. It is the deprivation of this right which gives birth to the ferment in India, a ferment which will never quiet or slacken until India sees her way clear to the open ground of political freedom. This right to self-government is bound up in the minds of all thinking men with the spirit of nationality, as the living body with its beating heart. Events in Europe tell us that it is that spirit which to-day dominates the world and that it will surely break the fettering forces which oppose it.


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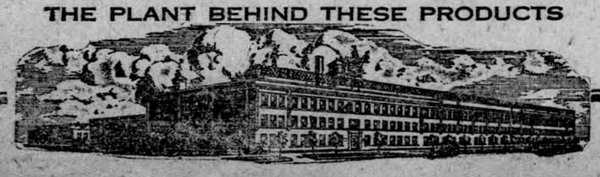

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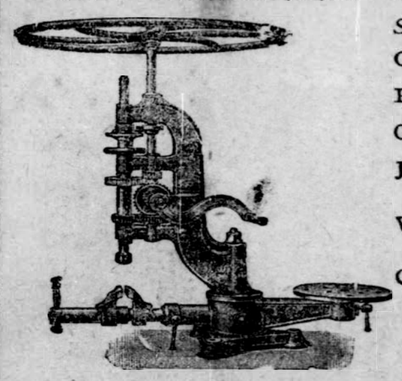

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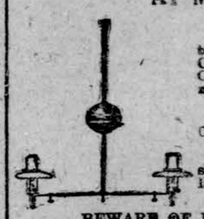

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